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OFFICE FURNITURE
In Great Variety, manufactured of
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fultonest, New York,
Dosks, Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 

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Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

ddress all correspondence simply "The Tribune," Nework.

Adventisements for publication in The Tribune, and relars for regular delivery of the daily paper, swill be served at the following branch offices in New-York: Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p.m. No. 308 West 22d-st., 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. No. 700 3d-ave, near 37th-st., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. No. 1,007 3d-ave, near 60th-st., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a.m. to 7.36 m. Dulon Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner of 14th-5a 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is rumored that another Prussian Cabinet Minister has resigned. = Emperor Francis Joseph declared publicly that he earnestly desired peace. = Lord Stanley reached Ottawa. === Dom Pedro is making excellent progress

Congress.-A strong memorial of American artists asking that works of art be placed on the free list of the Mills bill has been received. - The Fisheries debate will be resumed to-day.

Domestic.-General Sheridan passed a favorable day; the action of his heart is improved, ==== The last Sunday of the graduating eadets at West Point was quietly observed. === Verplanck's Point on the Hudson River is guarded by Pinkerton detectives. === The baccalaureate sermon to the senior class of Vassar College was delivered by President Taylor.

City and Suburban. - A baccalaurente sermon was preached to the senior class of Columbia by the Rev. Dr. Dix and one to the University of the City of New-York seniors by Vice-Chancellor Mac-Cracken. === Children's Day was observed in The Brooklyn baseball club defeated the Cleveland nine by a score of 10 to 2. === The New-York Athletic Club formally took possession of its new summer home on the Sound. === The season at Manhattan Beach was opened. —— The Anti-Cleveland League took steps to organize in all the Assembly Districts. === A committee of Chicago Convention.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Rain, followed by cooler, fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 78; lowest, 61; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

lar report of the proceedings, consisting of man might possibly be elected, but which of about 100,000 words, furnished by the Associated Press, which sent in addition nearly as elected most surely. The candidate who will much more on miscellaneous matters connected with the Convention. The remaining 1,950,000 words were "specials" to all the principal journals from the Atlantic to the Pacific. What a different thing the modern newspaper would be without its ally, the telegraph!

An important case is to be argued before the Supreme Court at Trenton this week. E. W. Crane was appointed Prosecutor of Essex County by the Governor, but the nomination was rejected by the Senate. The Governor waited funtil the Legislature adjourned, and then reappointed Crane on the ground that a vacancy existed. Crane's right to the office is now to be decided by the courts. It would seem that the Governor by this device could deprive the Senate of its constitutional right, and the decision of the Supreme Court will be awaited with general interest. The practice is not a new one, but no judicial determination has hitherto been made.

The spirit which should animate every delegate to the Chicago Convention was well set forth by State Treasurer Beard, of Massachusetts, in a speech delivered on Saturday. Mr. Beard is a delegate, but he will not go to Chicago as any man's man. He is not in favor of any particular one of the six leading aspirants for the honor from whom he expects the candidate to be chosen-he is in favor of the one who will prove the strongest candidate; and the strongest candidate is, of course, the release of the ship show that no sale had taken one most likely to poll a majority of votes in the States classed as doubtful. This is the chased his own ship when he was unable to get right sort of feeling. With 800 delegates inspired by the same motive, the convention can easily make a selection that will satisfy the Republican party and sweep the country in November.

A great deal of good advice will be given within the next fortnight to students about to be graduated from our various seats of learning. The season for baccalaureate sermons opened yesterday. It will be seen by reference to our news columns that the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix addressed the Columbia senior class at St. Thomas's Church, that Vice-Chancellor Mac-Cracken spoke to the graduating class of the University of the City of New-York, and that President Taylor preached to the young ladies who will soon receive degrees from Vassar College. The students in the busy closing days of their college lives may not give due heed to the many excellent things said to them, but doubtless there will be some seed sowed on good ground.

Several columns of THE TRIBUNE this morning are devoted to giving a list of the delegates who will assemble in Chicago one week from tomorrow to nominate the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President. The list is practically complete, although two districts in Pennsylvania and one in Illinois have not yet completed their delegations. There will be no contests of importance in the Convention, apart from the Virginia cases growing out of the struggle between the Mahone and anti-Mahone wings of the party. The Convention as regularly made up will consist of 820 delegates, and 411 votes will be required to make a nomination. It is possible, however, that the claims of Dakota and Washington to be represented in the Convention as if they had already been admitted as States will be recognized. In that case the nominating body will contain 832 instead of 820 members, and the winning candidate must get 417 votes.

UNSELFISH JUDGMENT NEEDED. Without exaggeration or poetic coloring, it may be said that the future history of the country will depend greatly upon the wisdom of the convention which is about to meet at Chicago. If the French statesman was right, if there are political blunders which are worse than crimes, there seems to be peculiar occasion now for the avoidance of such a blunder. It is not enough to say that a man would make a good President. If he would not make a good candidate, it may be of no consequence at all what sort of President he would make. It is not enough to say that his nomination would please this or that small clique or fraction of voters, or satisfy the party in States which are safely Republican. If he cannot surely win the majority in some of the doubtful States, the satisfaction of Republicans may turn to grief when the returns are received.

The delegates from Oregon come eastward with the joy of a great victory, to make known one wise resolution it has taught them-that they will not vote for any candidate whose position on the tariff question is at all a matter of doubt or dispute. Candidates who lean toward the Democratic side on the vital question of this year cannot represent the Republican party if it means to win. Candidates who are especially preferred by those who lean toward the Democratic side, candidates whose past expressions or relations have been equivocal, cannot be expected to lead the party to a victory of the Oregon sort. President Cleveland, whether by ignorance or design does not matter, has taken a position which is not at all equivocal. The Republican party needs a candidate whose nomination will appeal to the convictions and kindle the zeal of those who believe in protection, as Mr. Cleveland's nomination will inspire freetraders to the utmost efforts.

The talk of favorite sons and "dark horses" misses the imperative demand of the occasion. A party assured of victory can at times afford to award honors for past fidelity, as a party which has no higher aim than to grasp the spoils may be bound to consider sectional or local "claims"; but those who appeal to the Nation in behalf of a National policy, upon which its presperity depends, are in duty bound to present a candidate who embodies the convictions for which they contend. It is not to be expected that the Republican platform will be evasive, trimming or double-faced, but there are millions of voters with whom the phrases Cracken. —— Children's Day was observed in many of the churches of this city and Brooklyn, that the life and public efforts of a candidate, on such a question, fix his purpose and that of his party better than any campaign pledges can. The doubtful States are States which the tariff question, and that alone, can make safe.

There never has been greater need of putting aside all personal or local preferences in making Plymouth Church bade a formal farewell to the a nomination which shall represent a National Rev. Mr. Halliday. === Ex-Senator Platt denied | cause and call out its full strength. The leader all rumors that he had requested the withdrawal | to whom all Republicans feel gratitude for his of Chauncey M. Depew as a candidate before the splendid services in 1884 has set an example of The simple fact of the matter is that we are sufferunselfish devotion to the welfare of the country, and it is one which every candidate and the friends of every candidate may well follow, at least so far that no personal prescrences or ambitions shall be permitted to stand in the way of the best selection that can be made for the sake of the Republican cause. There are not a few noble and worthy men who deserve the highest honor; not a few able and faithful men who would discharge well the highest trust. Among them there is more than one who would probably be elected if nominated-for whose election the chances would be more than even. How the press of this country handles an af- But it appears to be the deliberate judgment of fair of National importance is shown by the the Republican party, as it surely ought to be, amount of matter telegraphed from St. Louis | that the National emergency should be met by during the past week. The total number of the nomination of that candidate who will renwords relating to the Democratic Convention | der the triumph of the National cause most cersent out over the Western Union Company's tain; that the convention ought to ask, not wires was 2,151,791. This includes the regu- whether this or that worthy and competent the worthy and competent candidates can be concentrate the largest force in favor of the protection of home industry, in the States which are doubtful, is the candidate for whom the convention ought to seek with care, with patience and with absolute candor and impartiality of judgment.

# QUIBBLING OVER A PLAIN CASE.

Canada is never without pettifogging advocates in the free-trade press of the United States. "The Evening Post" attempts to break the force of the pleadings in the Bridgewater case by asserting that the vessel, after putting into a Nova Scotia port under stress of weather, was sold at auction, and consequently was liable to payment of duty as an imported ship. Mr. Allen, the owner, tells a different story. He asserts that the ship "was put up for sale just to see what would be bid for her; but there were no bids and consequently no sale, and the work of repairing was proceeded with." Then the collector of customs intervened with a demand of twenty-five per cent duty on the valuation. If the owner's own statement be not conclusive, the action of the Canadian Government ought to be. Minister Mc-Lelan, in response to an appeal from the United States Consul, telegraphed that Mr. Allen could repair the vessel and take it away, and that duties could not be levied unless he required a Canadian registry. This order and the subsequent unconditional place. The specious plea that the owner puranybody else to buy her is too contemptible to be seriously considered. In contrast with such wretched quibbling on the part of an American free-trade journal, how refreshing is this vigorous denunciation of the Dominion Government's action by "The Ottawa Free Press":

There was not the slightest ground for the seizur of the vessel, and as such seizure amounts to a violation of an international treaty, the subject is a very proper one for diplomatic adjustment, more especially the Bridgewater "cannot recover against any officer of the Crown for damages sustained in consequence of the seizure," and as the Dominion Government refuse: York during this campaign. Murphy will to entertain his claim for compensation. It is not creditable to Canada that the Government should refuse to compensate the owner of a foreign vessel for injuries sustained through the blundering of the cus-toms authorities. If the country has in its employ.

who, by officiousness or misdirected zeal, cause damage and loss to foreigners or Canadians, the country should be prepared to repair the injury, even if the complainants have no recourse at law.

The seizure of an American registered vessel, which had not been sold in the port where she had sought refuge, was an illegal act and an outrage on international condty. The owner was justly entitled to compensation for that seizure and for the protracted detention of the vessel; and the State Department ought to take up his case and insist upon his receiving his deserts. The customs officials themselves are on record as confessing that they acted without law and authority, for under date of September 22, 1887, they offered to release the vessel if the owner would withdraw his charges and furnish them " with a written abandonment of all claims upon the Dominion Government or seizing officer on account of seizure." The owner refused to abandon his claims and to accept a clearance on the collector's terms, and eventually took his vessel out of port under flying colors. The case is a most conclusive one, involving a manifest violation of commercial rights and an illegal usurpation of authority on the part of the customs officers. "The Evening Post," nevertheless, does not hesitate to defend the Canadian side with characteristic quibbling.

SWEATING AND SWARMERY. The sweating system by which working people are furnished with employment in various trades at starvation wages is attracting much attention in England. A Royal Commission has been collecting evidence on the subject and has established the fact that the victims of the system are not employed in factories or ordinary workrooms, but in sweaters' dens. Under an Act of Parliament factories and workshops are subject to official inspection, and overcrowding and unsanitary conditions can be prevented. There is no authority of law for the control of dwellinghouses which may be used as workrooms; and it is in these that the middlemen who supply manufacturers with the cheapest of cheap labor collect their bands of underpaid workers. The only practical reform which the Commission will be apt to favor points to the extension of the operation of the Factory and Workshop Acts so as to include any apartments in tenement or dwelling houses where working people are employed. The effect of the rigid inspection and possible suppression of these uninspected workrooms would be to drive needy and starving artisans into the factories, which are already overcrowded. If additional accommodations be afforded for them there, they will be brought into direct competition with workers now receiving higher wages. general reduction of wages will follow and the 'sweating" rates now paid by the middlemen will become uniform. An intelligent English artisan, who discusses the question in "The

remarks: The suppression of uninspected workrooms would not wipe out the hands who at present compete for work at sweaters' prices. Their number and their necessity would still be as great, and their poverty, if not their will, would still consent to their competing for bare subsistence rates of pay, whether such pay came from middlemen or manufacturers. the leading industries there are manufacturers who would fully avail themselves of such competition in order to meet the demand for cheap goods is quite certain; and the action of such manufacturers would afford others an excuse, if not a reason, for doing likewise. It is the pressure of their own numbers and their own competition that brings about the miserable condition of the hands in the sweating trades. It is this pressure that makes the sweating system possible; and, whatever we may do or attempt to do matters of detail, the same causes, if they remain operative, will produce essentially the same results Legislation can do but little, for it is admitted on all sides that it would be madness to attempt to regulate wages by Act of Parliament-and the rate of wages is, after all, the point. We may take the lower and lowest grades of the hands in the sweating trades and put them in factories to work; but if they can only earn starvation wages their condition will remain much the same. They will have to continue to live in unhealthy overcrowded dens, will still b underfed, insufficiently clad, and especially suscep-

St. James's Gazette," makes these judicious

tible to epidemic diseases. dustry, we have hosts of hands in the labor market for whom even in times of good trade there is not enough work at living rates of wages. It is the com petition of these surplus hands that accounts for starvation rates of wages, and that is tending to lower the condition of the working classes all round. is said, by some who profess to be champions of working-class interests, that if labor were properly organized and the fruits of productive labor justly distributed, there would be means enough for all to live in comfort. How that may be as an abstract propo sition we need not pause to inquire. Swarmery is a concrete and operative fact in relation to the existing conditions and methods of our industrial system It is a fact that will have to be reckoned with, and to which all other facts in the connection will have to be regarded as incidental, if the condition of the poor is to be generally and appreciably improved.

If this candid workingman were to borrow President Cleveland's phrase, he would say that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts men of his class in England. There is a surplus of workers in nearly every trade; if men and women dependent upon their labor cannot get living wages, they must put up with starving and dving wages; anderfed. half-clothed and sickly, they will work for the lowest pittance that is offered to them: and even if the sweating dens are broken up, the sweating wage will be continued in order that English manufacturers may glut the markets of the world with the products and wares of cheap labor. It is swarmery, to use this artisan's own word, that produces sweating in nearly all the manual trades and occupations of free-trade England. There is a surplus of labor and there is a scarcity of employment, even in good times, and the workers are underpaid, underfed and crushed to the earth.

This is the class of labor with which President Cleveland and the Democratic party aim to bring American workingmen into active competition. The tariff protects every class of workers here. It not only furnishes them with employment in their varied industries, but it makes their labor far more valuable to them, even with shorter hours, than the same grade of work is abroad. President Cleveland's policy will throw down the barriers between American protected labor and English free-trade labor, with its "sweating and

#### swarmery." THE CLEVELAND CAMPAIGN IN THIS

STATE. The Albany correspondent of "The Springfield Republican" (Mugwump) writes to that paper as follows:

The organization of the Democratic Committee is a very effective one, and means a large vote for Cleveland, whoever may be the candidate against him. and whether Hill runs or not. Murphy, the chafrman, is a Troy brewer and powerful with the saloon interests, while Herrick is the special friend of Cleveland, and as such has an important place on the executive committee.

What an excessively sharp scheme this is! Joey Bagstock would have characterized it as "devilish sly." Murphy, who is powerful with the saloen interest, and Herrick, the special the Minister of Justice reports that the owner of friend of the reformer Cleveland, are to run the Democratic machine in the State of Newwork the bar-rooms and Herrick lead the reform prayer meetings. Murphy will rally the

reputable Democrats and Mugwumps, remarking in a soft voice, suffused with deep religious feeling as he pulls, that "public office is a public trust." It has been made clear within a few days that Murphy would fain stab Herrick under the fifth rib. Herrick presumably has the same consideration for the fifth rib of Murphy. But notwithstanding their inharmonious personal relations, they are solid for the triumph of reform-anti-reform Democracy.

Possibly there are some "Independents" in Springfield who will conjecture that Murphy, who is truthfully spoken of by the correspondent of "The Republican" as "powerful with the saloon interest," became chairman of the Democratic Committee of Cleveland's home State against the wishes of the Cleveland members of the committee. The facts are fatal to such a supposition. The Cleveland members were in the majority. They could have elected any man on whom they united. And they united on Murphy. Murphy, who is "powerful with the saloon interest," was the only candidate mentioned for the chairmanship. Having placed him in command, these representatives of Mr. Cleveland gave his "special friend," Mr. Herrick, a position on the Executive Committee. Just so a few weeks earlier other exponents of the true inwardness of the gospel of reform according to Cleveland adopted a platform in which, after eulogizing his administration, they turned around and indersed David B. Hill's administration.

The Cleveland variety of reform grows in interest every day.

EXECUTIONS BY ELECTRICITY. No right-minded person can fail to approv the enactment of the law which puts an end in this State to the brutal and barbarous practice of executing condemned murderers by hanging. It is creditable to the Empire State that it has taken the lead in a reform that probably in no long time must be adopted by all civilized communities. The practical effect of the new law in diminishing the crime of murder, which, of course, is the object aimed at in capital punishment, cannot be determined in advance of its practical operation. But the feeling which has led to its passage is the same which has done away with so much that is cruel and inhuman in the infliction of legal penalties. Punishments involving mutilation or the infliction of personal violence have disappeared with the advance of civilization, and now the gallows is to share the

fate of the stocks and the whipping post. Of the effectiveness of the electric current as an agent of death, the investigations of the commission of which Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry was the chairman left no room for doubt. The too frequent results of the touching of electric-light wires have demonstrated the death-dealing qualities of electricity, even when casually applied. That death may be caused instantly is certain; that it is absolutely painless is highly probable But it will be necessary to make the application of the electric fluid in such a way as to leave no doubt of the result. Attention has recently been called by "The Lancet" (London) to the fact that the electric shock may seem to cause death and yet may not kill. That journal of unquestioned authority says:

unquestioned authority says:

One of the most striking examples of catalepsy in our time was caused by a lightning stroke, which is the same as the shock; and the subject of the shock was so thoroughly mistaken for one dead that he was laid out for dead, and heard the sound of his own passing-bell; yet he recovered, and lived many years afterward to recount the strange experience. In experiments on the lower animals, it has also been observed that a shock sufficient to produce such a c-implete prostration as seemel fatal was not so. The greatest care, therefore, must be taken, if the electric shock is used for destroying the lives of criminals, that the criminals be not buried alive after an assumed death.

This is obviously a point to be corefully attended

This is obviously a point to be carefully attended to, and it is plain that the application of electricity must be made under the direction of competent experts and that the executed man's body must be subjected to a careful examination at the hands of physicians. There will be plenty of time for the authorities to make the needful preparations. The new law relates only to murderers whose crimes are committed after January 1, 1889. and if a murder should speedily follow that date it is fair to suppose that the usual appeals would be made in behalf of the criminal, and conse quently it is not probable that an execution by electricity will take place before 1890.

Besides the radical change in the method of executing those condemned to death, the law just signed by Governor Hill contains several excellent provisions, such as leaving the exact time of the infliction of the penalty uncertain, preventing the condemned man from being made a hero and the object of maudlin sympathy, and requiring the funeral services to be conducted quietly and without display.

# MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Better crop prospects caused decidedly better feeling in business circles during the past week, and as a natural result more buying was noted in wholesale trades. With a belief in better crops, country dealers feel more confidence in their ability to dispose of stocks. But the general belief as to the wheat prospect is distinctly contradicted by the official report of June 1, which estimates the gain in condition of winter wheat as scarcely appreciable-from 73.1 May 1 to 73.3 June 1and which also estimates a decrease of one per cent in the acreage of spring wheat, notwithstanding an admitted gain in Dakota and the Territories. It this account is correct, the yield of wheat is likely to be but little greater than was expected a month ago But the scanty exports in May leave the surplus to be carried over considerably larger than was expected. Better crop reports from Europe also indicate that the foreign demand may be reduced, independently of the influence of foreign tariffs. It is noted that British receipts of wheat from Russia have been largely increased during four months of the current year, and receipts from India decreased, as follows:

Four months Four months From Russia, quarters . 674,976 From Russia, quarters . 4,192,041 2,500,400 1,046,140 The apparent cause is the decline in the value of the Russian rouble, which operates to stimulate exports from that country. In other respects the official crop report accords fairly with current opinion, making the increase in acreage of cotton 2.2 per cent, against 1.95 per cent, according to the estimate of "The Financial Chronicle," and indicating a backward but not necessarily unfavorable condition.

Whether an increase in the output of pig iron is a good sign at present or not is with some reason doubted. But the monthly report for June 1 shows an increase of 2,833 tons in weekly output over May 1, due to the commencement of operations in several furnaces in Alabama. While these begin, work stops at the large steel establishment at St. Louis, and also at several Eastern establishments. The inferior and uncertain quality of much Southern metal, which limits its sale, tends to depress nominal prices of certain grades of iron without materially affecting the market for iron of established reputation and reliable quality. Much is said of the large railroad building during the first five months of the year, as if that indicated a corresponding increase in other regions, and an aggregate addition of 12,000 miles of railroad for the year. But the contracts for steel rails plainly indicate that as yet no such increase is contemplated by builders. An unusual demand for iron and steel in other forms sustains a remarkably large output, but current prices can hardly continue without the closing of other fur-

The traffic of railroads in the South and on Pacific lines compares well with that of last year. But reports from the Northwest are less favorable. The Rock Island shows a deficit, exclusive of land sales and premiums on sold: the Northwestern shows \$2,062, 835 net earnings in five months, against \$3,250,675 last year; the Atchison shows a loss goats and Herrick the sheep. Murphy will of \$1,632,582 in net earnings for four months, and circulate among the "boys" bearing a banner the Burlington and Quincy shows net earnings men who do not understand their duties. and inscribed, "To the victor belongs the spoils"; for the same months of \$875,154, against \$4,266,-

Herrick will pull the wool over the eyes of | 327 last year. These statements all have special explanations, but, nevertheless, reflect the excessive competition which prevails in regions where many new roads have been opened. The gain on all roads reporting for May is 5.23 per cent, but the increase in mileage must be nearly as large. Nor can the new laws and rates recently announced in Iowa be enforced, or the late decisions of the Interstate Commission as to competitive traffic, without affecting materially the earnings

of many roads. Exchanges for the past two weeks show a heavy decline in comparison with last year. For May the increase was less than 1 per cent outside New-York, and the gain at Chicago alone, largely due to grain speculation, was greater than the entire gain at all points. The wheat market closed about 1 cent higher than a week ago, with corn 3 1-8 cents lower, and oats nearly 2 cents lower. The export demand for wheat has not answered expectations, and exports of wheat and flour from Atlantic ports for the last five weeks have been 5,867,303 bushels, against 14,595,977 for the same weeks last year. Pork products are a shade higher, and also butter and cotton. Coffee and sugar are lower, though some of the refineries which have been closed by the Trust are expected soon to be opened. Oil has bobbed up again, as it bobbed down the week before, without visible reason. The general average of prices of commodities is nearly 1 per cent lower than a week ago, and about 3 per cent lower than May 1.

Foreign trade is still active, so that imports last week show an increase of nearly 5 per cent, and exports a gain of 3 per cent. Thus far nothing occurs to indicate that the excess of imports over exports, which was \$46,000,000 last year for four months beginning with May, will be materially smaller this year. Nor, on the other hand, is there anything to indicate that the appetite of foreign investors for American bonds is exhausted. Lower rates for money abroad lessen the probability of gold exports, and the New-York banks continue to receive large sums from the interior, so that the failure of the Treasury to buy bonds is of no immediate interest. Last week, without purchases of any consequence, it paid out \$600,000 more than it took in, and reduced deposits in banks by \$400,000. With idle money rapidly accumulating, it is not strange that the borrowings of banks from the Treasury diminish

We record it to the credit of our friends, the Democratic newspapers of the country, that although the St. Louis nominations have now been in the field several days, no one of them has as yet begun a leading editorial article with the exclaim, "To your tents, O Israel." It is an encouraging sign.

"The Times" says that the result of the Oregon election was owing to the "uninstructed and apprehensive state of mind of the people" on the tariff question. Apprehensive-yes; but by no means uninstructed. The trouble is that the people know too much to desire to throw down the protection that has been of so much benefit to them. Oregon has only given you a taste of the sentiment of the whole country on this vital matter. Calling the people uninstructed may help you work off your spleen, but it is both unphilosophical and un-See here, Mr. Cleveland, haven't you got some

article of wearing apparel that could be worked up into a gonfalon? As it is, the Democrats, your own political brethren, are practically ignoring you and lavishing their enthusiasm upon that bandanna of Thurman's. It's pretty rough on you, you know. Here, for example, is New-York Star" referring to the other fellow's bandanna as the "slogan" and the "rallying cry" of the Democracy in the present campaign. A few weeks ago the country was informed that a "Cleveland button" had been placed upon the market. It bore your image and superscription and it was expected that it would be all the rage on the coats and waistcoats of Democrats. What has become of that sweet thing in buttons? You don't mean to tell us that the bandanna has already forced it out of circulation? In any event it must strike level-headed Democrats that justice to you as the nominal head of the ticket demands that the bandanna should not be allowed to carry off all the honors of the Democratic cam

Did Mr. Dougherty and those who listened to him really appreciate what he said when he declared that "the promises of his (Mr. Cleveland's) letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled"? Didn't everybody in the big hall rnow that if the spirit of one single statement of the letter of acceptance had been adhered to, the nomination of Mr. Cleveland by the Convention would have been as impossible as the nomination of, say, Senator Ingalls?

road company permission to experiment with electric motors, and a new company is proposing to run an electric road in Montague-st, from the Wall Street Ferry to the City Hall. Now, when these matters come before the Aldermen in the form of applications to make use of this new motive power, it is to be hoped that the companies will receive treatment different from that accorded to the Harlem Company at the hands of the Aldermen of this That a set of public officials should array themselves as obstacles in the way of a desirable reform is not to be endured. Only the most patient of communities would submit to such outrageous treatment. There is still time for our own city fathers to bring forth the fruits of re-'pentance, and we trust that the meeting to-morrow will see an end of the opposition that has been manifested for purposes that can be conceived as legitimate ones only by a violent stretch of the im-

"The New-York Star" wants everybody to know that it is proud of its approval of Governor Hill's high license veto. At the same time "The Star" wants its readers to believe that it is supporting Mr. Cleveland for re-election in the interest of reform!

# PERSONAL.

Mr. Thomas W. Jordan, president of Emory and Henry College, in Virginia, has been elected Professor of Latin at the University of Tennessee, and will begin his new duties in September next. He is an alumnus of the University of Virginia.

General Alger's wife has a strong dislike for pol-

Having trimmed his whiskers down considerably Senator Voorhees was not recognized by many at St. Louis until he began to talk.

M. Cernuschi has promised to bequeath his palace and its contents, including his unequalled and priceless collection of Japanese bronzes, to the city of Paris. It is reported that Princess Alexandra of Greece

who has been mentioned as the possible bride of Prince Albert Victor of Wales, is to wed Grand Duke Paul, the Czar's youngest brother. This Paul is an unwashed Tartar savage. He was engaged to Princess Alexandra two years ago, but the match was broken off because of his vile conduct at Athens.

A monument to the Gallgnani brothers has been rected in Paris, of which M. Marcel Fouquier savs in "La Nouvelle Revue": "It is another artistic victory won by M. Chapu. The eminent sculptor has happily succeeded in combining in a single work the fidelity to nature and the nobility of decorative art. The effort is a bold one, but nothing has been left to chance. The two figures are attired in the democratic frock coat. two figures are attired in the democratic frock cost.

One, seated in an arm-chair, is unfolding a map, while
the other stands leaning on the shoulder of the first,
with one hand in the trousers pocket. In the matter
of execution M. Chapu has no rival. There is a grave,
good-natured expression in the faces of the two brothers, and great art is shown in the delicate treatment of
the details of the costume. Nobody can help admiring
such clever, noble, animated and grandiose work.

Dr. Eben Tourjee, of the New-England Conservatory of Music, at Boston, is in bad health and will spend the summer to Europe.

The first concert programme of Liszt is exhibited at Vienna. It is addressed to the "High Aristocracy, Honorable Military, and Respected Public."

There was a touching scene at Barcelona the other day, at the birthday reception of the King of Spain. His Majesty exercised the royal prerogative of falling fast asleep on his nurse's lap when all the cream of his subjects and the representatives of foreign nations advanced in courtier gravity to kiss his hand. was dressed in white lace, and sat on his mother's right hand in the arms of a very resplendant nurse,

n gold embroidered Queen's feet sat the l in gold emprojected criminos actor rouse. At the Queen's feet sat the little Princess of the Asturias, the once baby Queen, and the Infanta Dona Maria Teresa and round them were grouped the gentlemen of the bedcharaber and the ladies of honor. All Spain-aristocratic, military, naval, scientific, artistic and political—was there; and all the nations had sent their Ambassadors, robed in diplomatic glory.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A wire gan has been tried at Shoeburyness, Eng land, which can send a shell weighing 500 pounds a distance of twelve miles.

when he was blown up by the premature explosion of a bomb he was constructing, he was asked if he had any special request to make before he passed from this earth. "Yes," he feebly moaned, quivering with pain; "please see that the messpapers don't head the account of my death with the old chestnut, 'Hoist by his own petarti?" The promise was given, and he passed away with a smile of sweet content on his face.—(Drake's Magazine.

What is known locally in Hartford, Conn., as the "Free Public Library Project" is likely to meet with a gratifying response from the citizens. Of the \$400, 000 required, the sum of \$250,000 has already been pledged. Recently two gentlemen, not residents of Hartford, let it be known that they would give re spectively \$100,000 and \$50,000 if enough in addition were secured to put the project on a permanent basis. Thereupon two Hartford families agreed to give \$50, 000 each. There is little doubt that the remainder required will be raised by the citizens.

quired will be raised by the citizens.

The latest thing is a piano club, which is far better than the watch club. Two of them have been formed here lately, and it strikes me as the best way to ge a piano, as the purchase is taken out of the dealers, hands and an association something like a building association is formed. This is the idea: A good piano costs \$400. Now, if 350 people will agree to purchase 350 pianos from a manufacturer, he will give them a discount of \$50 and time to boot. Hence a club of 350 people is formed, and each contributes \$1 a week so that each week a piano is paid for. A drawing takes place, the lucky number taking the plano, but still contributing a dollar a week for the instrument until his \$350 is paid. When everybody has a piano in this way, the club dissolves. You may say it is hard on the one who draws last, as he must wait 350 weeks for his plano. No, he would scarcely miss the dollar a week, as anybody can afford that sum. Moreover, many pay the total sum after contributing for a time, or an arrangement is made by which a plano can be had immediately by doubling the weekly contribution.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A gentleman in Louislana writes that it would be

A gentleman in Louisiana writes that it would be death to any colored man in his part of the State who might be found with a copy of The Tribune or any other Republican paper of note from the North. The Tribune is pretty well used to being tabooed by invincible ignorance and prejudice.

The Latest Novelty in Pets.—Uncle Joseph (just home from India)—Tell me, Laura, who's that beautiful lady walking with young Prince Paul of Gerolstein! Some grand duchess, I suppose, from the homage they're all paying to her.

Fair Enthusiast—Oh, no! It's Miss Cordella P. Van Scromp, the American sificuse. She whistles "He's all right when you know him, but you've got to know him fust!" quite divinely—with fourteen original variations. Oh, you should hear her, Uncle Josephi-(London Punch.

The new Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Association gives the number of associations throughout the world as 3,804, of which 1,240 are in the United States and Canada. The American associa-tions own real estate to the value of \$6,708,230, an increase of nearly \$1,100,000 during the previous year. The association was never so strong and prosperous as

Four-fifths of the Government officials of New-York City were at St. Louis shouting for Cleveland. That is Civil Service reform with a vengeance. The Presi-dent should fire off another bomb with his letter of acceptance.—(Asbury Park Journal. A Western paper says that the Mugwump fat is in

the fire. That may be so, but the Mugwump lean is with us still.

Tramp—Can you give me something to do, sir!
Gentleman—What are you?
Tramp—I'm a journey man, sir.
Gent—A journeyman what?
Tramp—Just a journey man, sir; that's my business—(Washington Critic. The Democratic situation is about this: If the party vill whitewash the President, he will whitewash the

party. This arrangement ought to increase the price of whitewash 100 per cent. of whitewash 100 per cent.

Honesty in New-York.—Brooklyn Man-Yes, queer things happen everywhere. Moses Williams, of Brooklyn, wrapped a newspaper around \$5.000 in greenback; and left the parcel in a chair in a New-York hotel for three hours, but when he came back found it right where he had placed it.

Omaha Man-That hotel was filled at the time with delegates to a religious conference, I suppose?

"No, it is a regular resort for local politicians."

"Eh! Wha— what did the bundle look like?"

"Well, it had the general appearance of a clean shirt done up in a newspaper."—(Omaha World.)

There is one prominent member of the Democratio

There is one prominent member of the Democratio Administration who will have no vote in the next His name is Grover Cleveland, late of Buffalo.

During the coming campaign the Democratic party will sneeze every time the Old Roman takes snuff, will sneeze every time the Old Roman takes snuff.

Liberties Endangered.—Able Editor: John, I wish
you'd write a rasping editorial pitching into monopolies and trusts. Give 'em Hall Columbia and show
how the liberties of the people are being endangered
by these conspiracios to add one cent a pound to
sugar and twenty-five cents a ton to coal.

Assistant—Yes sir; you said you were going to
write on the subject yourself.

"I won't have time; must go around to the Hole in
the Wall and attend the harmony conference."

"What's that!"
"Well, you see, politics is getting so uncertain that

"Well, you see, politics is getting so uncertain that the bosses of both parties intend to form a combine so no matter which side licks we can divide the spoils."—(Omaha World.

# ROBSON AND CRANE TO PART.

The Brooklyn Aldermen have given a street rail- MR. CRANE TO "STAR" ALONE-MR. ROBSON'S TILT WITH MANAGER HILL.

The report, telegraphed from Chicago, that Robson and Crane would dissolve partnership after next season did not create much astonishment in theatrical circles, where Mr. Robson's peculiarities are naturally well known. Although the profits made by the comedians during their united labors, which have continued since they first met in "Our Boarding House," have been large, their friendly relations have been frequently strained. Mutual interest has, however, held them together till both have become rich, and their profits were never before so large as during this season with "The Henrietta." The history of the production of that play at the Union Square Theatre is not generally known. Although, as has been before said, Robson and Crane were well off, they were somewhat afraid of the risk of an elaborate production in this city. Bronson Howard's play, "The Henrietta," was read to J. M. Hill, and that manager immediately offered to get up the play, pay all expenses and guarantee nedians \$500 a week, if the returns did no give them that amount. In return for his risk he was to receive a share in the profits for the first sea-During the run in this city Mr. Robson expres

doubts as to the entire straightforwardness of some of Manager Hill's pecuniary transactions. Mr. Hill de manded an investigation, and on this being made and everything found satisfactory, he told Mr. Crane that Robson must never speak to him (Hill) again, and that Mr. Robson would never, after this engage ment ended, be permitted to play in the Union Square Theatre. During all the weeks that "The Henrietta" was given at the Union Square Theatre after this incident, Robson and Hill never spoke as they passed by, though the latter continued on extremely friendly Mr. Robson played steadily terms with Crane. through the New-York run, but when the company appeared in Philadelphia he was on several occasions replaced by an understudy, though this did not materially affect the business, which was large. It is anown that the circumstances attending Mr. Robson's non-appearance caused some trouble between himself and his partner, and it is probably from this that the disagreement which will end their connection has arisen. Mr. Crane announces that after next season he will star alone, under the management of Joseph Erroks, who is now directing the tour of "The Henrictta."

FOUR NEW THEATRES FOR PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, June 10 (Special).-The theatrics

season just closed was the most profitable for many But two theatres will be open this week, the Grand Opera House and the Casino. Through the decisions of the License Court there will be no music gardens this summer. At least four new theatres will be built for next season. The building of the Standard at Twelfth and South sts., began yesterday, and ground will soon be broken for the Kensington Theatre and Forepaugh's Amphitheatre at Broad and Dauphin st. It is claimed that the rebuilt Grand Central Theatre will have the largest seating capacity in the city. National Theatre will be rebuilt after the model of the Broadway Theatre, New York.

DESTINED TO BECOME FAMOUS. From The Pittsburg Chronicle.

Widow McGinnis's pig threatens to become a bigger animat than Mrs. O'Leary's cow. Chicago was the scene of the bovine's operations; but New-York is the sty of the widow's pig.

From The Boston Transcript.

George Raines is the dark horse that Desay is to be the winner in the race for the gut rial nomination of their party this campaigneemark that it never Raines but it pours is portable to the pour section.

STILL TYPIFYING AND ADORING TREASON.

The iron crown of Lombardy on the heads of Chamagne and Napoleon was a mark of autocratic powand the silver crown on the head of Jefferson Dasymbolizes a Southern disloyalty to liberty which slow to die. From The Milwaukee Evening Wiscon